

'SUFFS' WASTE 'GIDDAPS'; SLOW NAGS BOTH 'ANTIS'

Hayrick Voyage to Yonkers Made Funereal by Horses That Resist Progress.

MAYOR INVITED TO RIDE

"Throne" for His Honor, However, Is Occupied by Lunch—Party Reaches Empire City Park After Long Trip.

The epidemic of anti-suffrage horses shows signs of abating. Terribly it has raged since the day the unhappy "Asquith" first felt the lash of the suffragette and her tongue. Then followed in appalling succession the cases of "Senator Root" and "Frawley," of "Lyman Abbott" and "Dr. Parkhurst."

With "Ida Tarbell," however, this chapter in suffrage history ends. Why? Because the "suffs" have found "anti" horses too slow for them. Seven hot, weary hours they were jolted over the cobblestones yesterday to Empire City Park. Seven endless, thirsty hours they clung to the clattering hayrick and besought "Ida Tarbell" to giddap. Then they gave it up.

"Next time we have suffragette horses," they groined, "we might have known the anti's never get anywhere."

"Ida Tarbell" flung a fly from off her mane and looked back reproachfully, as if to say:

"You suffragettes are somewhat heavy, you know."

"Talcott Williams," however, rubbed his nose against her, whispering that it was no use to argue with sixteen women when they were hungry. So the incident closed—but the journey dragged on.

They had started out so joyfully, too, in the big hay wagon, all decorated with yellow suffrage bunting. All the "hay-seeds," as they were called, were wearing big sunbonnets, and sashes of yellow over their white dresses. It was a merry party that claimed attention even from the trained senses of the New York street crowds, now grown critical of suffrage demonstrations.

Invite the Mayor.

They left the woman suffrage party at 10 o'clock in the morning. "Ida Tarbell" and "Talcott Williams" were fresh then, but the distance to City Hall was covered in an hour and a half.

Then "Hayseeds" Bertha Wallerstein and Flora Gaper went in to call on Farmer Gaynor to extend him an invitation to take a little ride with them up to the distance to City Hall was covered in an hour and a half.

The woman suffrage party takes pleasure in handing you with this invitation to attend the suffrage tent at the Empire City Park Fair. Although we are told that you do not at present believe in the enfranchisement of women, we feel that the time is not far distant when its justice and necessity will become manifest to you. If you will visit our demonstration at the fair we believe the enthusiasm of the speakers will do much to assure you that women should vote.

"MARTHA WENTWORTH SUFFREN." Lieutenant Esterbrook, who plays Cerebus at the door of the Mayor's office, accepted the yellow envelope sincerely, assured the callers blithely that there was no possibility of seeing his honor, but that he would reply by letter at an early date.

Then the two emissaries ploughed their way through the crowd and climbed into the hayrick by means of a ladder. The throne which had been prepared for Mayor Gaynor in case he accepted their invitation was devoted to the lunch boxes and wraps. George, the driver, started the horses.

Advice Volunteered.

"Hey, why don't you get a woman driver?" the crowd yelled.

"We'll have a woman driver when you get a woman Governor," retorted Mrs. Sophie Kremer.

Up Broadway they dragged, cutting out the meetings they had scheduled for the croquet street corners. At 1 o'clock they opened the lunch boxes.

"The first picnic on Broadway this summer," they told one another. People passing in streetcars and automobiles looked their disgust, but—

"Give us another of those chicken sandwiches," the crowd yelled.

"We'll have a woman driver when you get a woman Governor," retorted Mrs. Sophie Kremer.

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POLICE ARE CLOSE ON MARTIN SLAYERS' TRAIL

Arrests May Be Made "Within an Hour," Says Deputy Commissioner Dougherty.

TWO MEN BEING SOUGHT

Met Toronto Milliner at Baseball Scoreboard, Lured Him to House, Robbed and Killed Him, Is Theory.

The police were close yesterday on the trail of the two men wanted for the death of William G. Martin, the wealthy Toronto merchant who was found dead at No. 63 West 17th street Tuesday night. The investigation, Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty said, has narrowed down to two men who frequently visited the house.

Dougherty went over the case in detail yesterday with Assistant District Attorney Eklund, and so sure was he of his evidence that unless an arrest is made within a day or two an alarm will be sent out for the suspected men.

The two are said to have visited the Johnsons on several occasions. The police say Martin first met one of the men at a baseball scoreboard in Columbus Circle street; Elias Aronowitz, of No. 867 Nineteenth avenue, and Adolph Hertzberg, of No. 66 Gerry street.

Under police escort the van conveyed the other workers to the knitting mill at De Kalb and Throop avenues. The three men, held on charges of assault, were David Berger, of No. 33 McKibbin street; Elias Aronowitz, of No. 867 Nineteenth avenue, and Adolph Hertzberg, of No. 66 Gerry street.

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SUFFRAGISTS TO GIVE POLITICAL EDUCATION

Arrange to Have a National Bureau for the Instruction of Women Voters.

COUNCIL'S SESSIONS OVER

Jane Addams Addresses Closing Meeting—Antis Promised a Hearing by House Committee in December.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, addressed a mass meeting to-night closing a conference here of the National Council of Women Voters, representing about 4,000 women in several states.

Urging the need for universal woman suffrage, Miss Addams declared that women should have the franchise not only to bring about intelligent, humanitarian legislation, but in order to be in a position to follow it into intelligent enforcement.

"More than one woman," she said, "has discovered that the unrepresented are always liable to be given what they do not need by legislators who merely wish to placate them. A child labor law exempts street trades, the most dangerous of all trades to the child's morals; a law releasing mothers from petty industry, that they may rear worthy children, provides so inadequate a pension that overburdened women continue to face the necessity of neglecting their young in order to feed them."

The final session of the council to-day discussed plans for the new bureau of political education for women voters. Miss Helen Todd, of San Francisco, was placed in charge of the bureau, which will undertake to mould into a cohesive body the constantly increasing number of female voters in this country.

The council endorsed Motherhood pensions, minimum wages for women, health certificates for marriage, workmen's compensation act, extension of the eight-hour law, teachers' pensions, the "red light" law or Iowa injunction and abolition law, industrial training schools for delinquent girls and anti-capital punishment laws.

At the morning session the principal subject considered was the legislative proposals to be advanced by women next year in those suffrage states in which the legislatures meet. Miss Helen Todd led the discussion.

During a call paid him to-day by Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the Children's Bureau in the Department of Labor, Miss Jane Addams, director of Hull House, and Miss Mary McDowell, head of the University Settlement in the stock yard district of Chicago, President Wilson expressed his deep interest in the excellent work being done by the two women.

The President's callers touched only lightly on the subject of woman suffrage, but when leaving the executive offices they changed to meet Senator Lewis, who said that "some years ago I had occasion to tell Miss Addams that I was, for sentimental reasons, opposed to suffrage for women." Miss Addams asked him if he was still a sentimentalist. "In the presence of three such distinguished and charming women, always," replied the Senator.

The anti-suffragists had their innings to-day, when led by Mrs. F. W. Scott, of New York, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, they appeared for an informal hearing before a chairman Henry and members of the House Rules Committee. They were prepared to prove, they told the committee, that the agitation was kept up by a comparatively small number and that the great majority of American women looked with disfavor upon their sex entering the turmoil of politics. Chairman Henry heard the arguments and promised a formal hearing next December.

Miss Anna Brock, of Los Angeles, also argued for the anti-suffragists. She charged that of 4,000,000 American women enfranchised not more than 40,000 really desired to use the right. She said the suffragettes were securing congressional hearings for "campaign thunder" and "used as a bludgeon and a threat" the argument that 4,000,000 women already had the right to vote.

"I voted once," added Miss Brock. "That was enough for me."

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SOME OF THE NEWER COLLEGE PROBLEMS

Chancellor Brown Gives His Views on Important Questions Pressing for Settlement.

By Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Chancellor of New York University.

I.—Men.

The standing question has been that as to the combination of the man of research and the teaching man in college faculties. We must now distinctly consider a third type of man—namely, the practitioner, the man whose chief talent is that for the application of knowledge in the regular work of the world.

The question as to the employment of actual practitioners as members of the corps of instruction has long been a prominent one in the field of legal and medical education. I think we are prepared now to generalize, and say that a university faculty must be made up of men who can do these three things—teach, carry on research, and practise some art or profession.

Experience shows that we cannot make up a faculty of men who are equally proficient in both teaching and the prosecuting of research. Still more clearly would it be impossible to make up a faculty all of whose members could carry effectively all three of the activities mentioned above. In a large faculty there is room for men who have marked ability in any one of these directions. Different men must have marked ability in every one of these directions.

Proportion of Proficiency.

Probably a majority of the whole faculty may be expected and should be expected to combine proficiency in two of these directions, showing marked ability in one of them and ability not far inferior in the other.

There will be uncommon instances in which one man may achieve notable success in all three directions.

I think a large university faculty may safely enough have in it a few men who are simply good teachers and nothing more. Not many such, however. And if the university men should have held up before them the insistent demand of the intellectual life that a man freshen himself for either teaching or practice by some endeavor to gain new knowledge.

But the most interesting aspect of the problem at the present time is that concerning the relation of the man who does things, the man of practice and affairs, to the teaching body of the university.

Need of Active Practitioners.

It is interesting to note that the report recently issued by the Royal Commission appointed to consider the desirable changes in the constitution of the University of London recognizes the necessity of having in the faculty of a medical school some men who are engaged in active medical practice. This is the view commonly taken by American universities. The question is one, however, that reaches beyond the older professions. It has to do with the employment as university teachers of men engaged in the active practice of journalism, engineering, politics, banking, manufacturing, merchandising, music and the other arts, and a host of other occupations.

Now, what I wish chiefly to say is that it is not sufficient to have such practitioners give occasional and desultory lectures before university classes. That has been frequently done, with only moderate good results. The question goes far deeper.

A Pressing Necessity.

Throughout our history successful men of affairs have had around them groups of younger men whom they were training up to do their work and extend their work. The problem now is that of incorporating this extra-university teaching into our university system, either by bringing these great masters into the university or by widening the university to include the work that they are doing in their own offices and studios.

The question goes deeper yet. The

teaching function grows increasingly precious and indispensable with the development of modern societies. Wherever teaching ability of the higher grade may be found, whether it be in men who are primarily teachers and investigators, or in men who are primarily practitioners, means must be found to bring it to full utilization, so that society at large may profit thereby. It is, accordingly, one of the chief functions of a modern university to discover the teaching ability that is at hand in the community and find ways of incorporating it into our system of higher education.

II.—Subjects.

This general principle is to be observed: That every legitimate human occupation has a scientific side. The university, as Mother of Sciences, has then an interest in every vocation and every vocation has an interest in the university. How far any one university shall cultivate this interest depends upon the limitations of its resources. As I walk the street, every man and every woman whom I meet, unless his life be merely frivolous or vicious, is potentially related to the university, through the need of scientific betterment of his daily work in life. I do not think that even the vicious and the frivolous should be excluded from this statement, for the scientific study of their modes of life might lead to some betterment.

"Penumbra" of the University.

But the scientific hearings of different occupations are at different stages of development. The physician and the engineer are further advanced in this respect. Their art is applied science. Even with them science must be applied with imagination and mingled with human considerations; but if it is not scientific it is a failure. The lawyer, the banker and the ironmaster are making more and more appeal to scientific knowledge. So are the dairyman and the farmer. If the politician, the advertiser, the baker, the modiste and the expressman are, in their differing degrees, less conscious of this need, it is only that their several occupations are not yet so far advanced on this modern way. From the standpoint of the administration of our higher education it follows that the more completely organized colleges and departments of a university must be surrounded by a fringe or a penumbra of less fully organized divisions; and these in turn must have beyond them an outlying range of extension teaching, short courses, tentative and pioneer undertakings, some of which are destined to fail and disappear and others of which are destined to make their way at length into the well-kept organization of the university. Such is the way of modern university growth.

Certain Foundation Stones.

This is not to overlook the fact that certain subjects, as mathematics, English and other languages, the physical sciences, have an organic relation to whole groups of subjects and are necessary prerequisites to the scientific treatment of those subjects. The interweaving of these general sciences with their special applications is as necessary as ever to real university education. In fact, it is today more obviously necessary than ever before. From this point of view the new tendencies are making a new demand upon what have been known as the "cultural" or "disciplinary" subjects. But in so far as cultural subjects may have to do chiefly with the making of the cultivated dilettante, the graceful, after-dinner speaker or the accomplished clubman, they are certain to have their claims submitted to a critical scrutiny in this modern age.

I have barely hinted in these few paragraphs at the really wonderful way in which the modern university, as a changing and growing institution, is to be, outside of sciences and the arts, the counterbalance and handmaiden of the modern city and the modern state in all of their infinitely varied development.

FAIR AIDS FOR CONNOLLY

Women Will Support Borough President of Queens.

Maurice E. Connolly, Borough President of Queens, has succeeded in creating a new force which promises to give him valuable aid in his coming campaign for election. This force will consist of more than one hundred women, most of them wealthy and all residents of the Arverne section of the borough.

They have perfected an organization which purports to work actively for the Borough President. Some of the women are only summer residents of Arverne, but they announced their intention in a letter to Mr. Connolly yesterday of remaining until after election to help in his campaign.

The women's gratitude is due to a cleaning up of Arverne through the efforts of Mr. Connolly.

BEGINS DIVORCE SUIT HERE AGAINST WILLIAM H. HUNT

Wife Makes Promoter of Hanover Farms Company Defendant in Action.

Mrs. Marcia Mitchell Hunt, daughter of Dr. L. C. Mitchell, of Minneapolis, one of the best known physicians in the Northwest, started suit in the Supreme Court yesterday for a divorce from William H. Hunt, secretary and promoter of the \$500,000 Hanover Farms Company, of No. 35 Nassau street, of which Governor Edward C. Stokes of New Jersey and ex-Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw are directors.

Mrs. Hunt in her complaint alleges acts of misconduct in 1910 with women unknown to her, in various cities outside of New York. Her attorneys, Green, Hurd & Stowell, of No. 43 Exchange Place, would not discuss the case. Hunt, likewise, said he had no comment to make.

The Hunts were married in Minneapolis twenty years ago when Hunt was a banker of Alabama. Mrs. Hunt, with her children, Lester, eighteen years old, and Sijoma, fifteen, left the defendant a year ago, when the plaintiff first learned of her husband's alleged misconduct. Mrs. Hunt is living in Hamburg, N. Y. The defendant has a town house at No. 237 West 76th street.

When the suit was filed yesterday it was revealed that Mrs. Hunt stood loyally by her husband when he was indicted in Chicago, in 1905, for violating the banking laws of Illinois. He was paroled after serving a short time in the Joliet penitentiary.

Hunt came to New York from Alabama in 1902 and began business as a private banker at No. 93 Wall street. Later he organized the International Bank and

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